



National
Aeronautics and
Space
Administration

NAFP: Helping NASA and Minority Institutions Shape the Future

NASA hosted the 2001 NASA Administrator's Fellowship Program (NAFP) Symposium, "Five Years of Reflection: Preparing to Meet the Science and Technology Challenges of the Millennium," June 24-29. Symposium events for former and current NAFP Fellows, were held at Headquarters, Goddard Space Flight Center, and Bowie State University.

and to the Mathematics, Science, Engineering, and Technology (MSET) faculty of minority institutions including Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Hispanic-Serving Institutions, and Tribal Colleges and Universities. The Program aims to increase the capability of minority institutions to respond to NASA's overall research and development mission. The participation of Fellows from both NASA and academia has allowed NASA to share information about its latest technologies and scientific developments with the universities. In addition, NASA employees and faculty Fellows received important professional development training designed for their individual goals and disciplines that strengthened their careers.

NASA's Office of Equal Opportunity Programs is elated over the growth and accomplishment of the NAFP over the first 5 years of the program. This year marks the graduation of Cohort 3 (1999) and the orientation of the newly selected fellows in Cohort 5 (2001). Therefore, timing was excellent for the first NAFP Reunion. To date, 39 Fellows have entered the Program with participation from all of the NASA Centers and over 20 minority institutions. The NAFP Fellows have encouraged and supported science and technology students from undergraduate through graduate school while creating a more knowledgeable NASA employee and faculty Fellow. They have focused on community outreach, academic enrichment, and building conducive environments to prepare students for graduate, postgraduate studies, and careers in NASA-related fields, such as science and engineering.

In 1997, the NAFP was created as a signature program of NASA Administrator Daniel Goldin and became an integral part of training and professional development opportunities offered to NASA employees



2001 NAFP Cohort 5 Fellows with NASA and program officials: front (l to r): Dr. Olufisayo Jejelowo, Texas Southern University (U.), Dr. Dipendra Sengupta, Elizabeth City State U., Dr. Benjamin Oni, Tuskegee U., Dr. Alan Chow, MSFC, Dr. Shirlette Milton, Texas Southern U. Back: Porifirio Beltran, GSFC, Dr. Mabel Jones Matthews, NAFP Program Manager, Courtney Stadd, Chief of Staff and White House Liaison, Daniel S. Goldin, George E. Reese, Associate Administrator for Equal Opportunity Programs, Dr. Willie R. Mackey, GRC, Dr. Nadipuram Prasad, New Mexico State U., Carolyn E. Knowles, United Negro College Fund Special Program Corporation the NAFP Administrator. (Not pictured, Dr. Maxine Highsmith, Shaw U.)

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On June 22 NASA Administrator Daniel Goldin, the Center Directors, and Associate Administrators met off-site at Wye River Plantation for a safety retreat. The purpose of this retreat was to review where the Agency was relative to safety and to identify the steps needed to make the workplace safer. As a result of the retreat, a Declaration of Commitment to Safety was developed. The underlying understanding of this declaration is that safety and employee well-being are a partnership and the shared responsibility of everyone.

Commitment to Safety

Through the commitment and dedication of our most valued resource—our employees—we have made significant progress in improving NASA’s safety performance. In order to make further improvements in safety and welfare, we recognize the need to:

- Balance the workload with available resources
 - Make tools available that support a balanced work life
 - Enable employees to candidly identify and bring issues forward early
 - Provide opportunities for our workforce to have challenging, meaningful work
- We will work to address these issues, in order to make the workforce safer.

Declaration of Commitment to Safety

NASA senior management met off-site on June 22, 2001 to review where the Agency is relative to safety and to identify the steps needed to make the work place safer.

Through the commitment and dedication of our employees, we recognize that we have made significant progress toward institutionalizing safety as an inherent NASA value. In order to make further improvements in safety and welfare, however, we must relieve the undue stresses that are affecting our most valued resource: our employees. To that end, we commit to the following actions:

- We will balance the current workload and resources by prioritizing and scheduling work consistent with the resources to accomplish it.
- We will improve the work environment.
 - We will balance work demands on employees with appropriate time off.
 - We will make working long hours and weekends exceptions rather than routine and, where not practical due to short-term demands, we will set allowable limits.
 - We will build adequate time for training and self-development into the Agency and employee workload.
 - We will make tools available that support a balanced work life, including better video teleconferencing and collaborative tools.
- We will communicate with the NASA Team regarding new Administration policies and external environment changes which will affect or be perceived by employees as affecting the NASA mission and/or workforce.
- In our strategic planning efforts, including the Strategic Resources Review, we will optimize opportunities for our workforce to have challenging, meaningful work.
- We will build a collaborative partnership among Enterprises and Centers.
- We will create a work environment where employees take action to ensure a safe workplace and resolve safety concerns by shutting down unsafe activities and reporting safety risks to their management or organization safety officer.

New Faces..

Duplication & Distribution Center



Darren Williams & Ondray Mackin

Darren Williams and Ondray Mackin of Lesco, Inc., are the deadline-oriented Duplication Specialists found in Room CF37, the Duplication and Distribution Center. They receive their work orders, including orders for both black-and-white and color publications, from Customer Service in Printing & Design. During their first month at Headquarters, this team established a reputation for excellence and efficiency.

Darren comes to NASA HQ after 5 years as an Account Coordinator with Xerox. He was born in Brooklyn, New York, and he spent much of his childhood travelling to different States—his father was Assistant Postmaster General. Now Darren is a single parent of a lovely 9-year-old girl named Adelisa living in suburban Maryland.

Ondray was also a childhood traveler. With his grandfather in the Marines, he has lived in many places along the East coast. For the past several years, he has held the position of Document Specialist for companies including CareFirst BlueCross BlueShield and IKON. Ondray commutes to NASA HQ from Baltimore.

NASA To “MAP” Big Bang Remnant

The Microwave Anisotropy Probe (MAP) spacecraft, launched from the Kennedy Space Center on June 30, is on a journey into deep space to discover answers to mysteries of the cosmos.

From the MAP mission, scientists hope to determine the content, shape, history, and the ultimate fate of the universe, by constructing a full-sky picture of the oldest light. MAP is designed to capture the afterglow of the Big Bang, which comes to us from a time well before there were any stars, galaxies, or quasars. Patterns imprinted within this afterglow carry with them the answers to mysteries such as: What happened during the first instant after the Big Bang? How did the Universe evolve into the complex patterns of galaxies that we see today? Will the universe expand forever or will it collapse?

To answer these questions, MAP’s measured pattern of the Big Bang’s afterglow, like a fingerprint, will be compared against the unique fingerprint pattern predicted by each cosmic scenario to find the right match.

MAP views the infant universe by measuring the tiny temperature differences within the extraordinarily evenly dispersed microwave light, which now averages a frigid 2.73 degrees above absolute zero temperature. MAP will resolve the slight temperature fluctuations, which vary by only millionths of a degree. These temperature differences point back to density differences in the young universe, where denser regions gave way to the vast web-like structure of galaxies that we see today.

For information on MAP, see

www.gsfc.nasa.gov/gsfc/spacesci/map/map.htm



STS-105 to Deliver Expedition Three Crew to ISS

STS-105 and its crew are scheduled for launch from the Kennedy Space Center no earlier than August 9, on the 11th Shuttle mission to the International Space Station (ISS). Mission highlights will include rotation of the ISS crew, the second flight of the Leonardo Italian-built Multipurpose Logistics Module delivering additional scientific racks, equipment, and supplies for the station, and two spacewalks.

The STS-105 mission will involve three crews. They are the four-member crew of *Discovery*, the three members of the Expedition Three crew to be launched to the space station, and the three-person Expedition Two crew returning to Earth aboard the Shuttle.

The *Discovery* crew includes Commander Scott Horowitz, an Air Force colonel with a Ph.D. in aerospace engineering; Pilot Frederick W. “Rick” Sturckow, a Marine major; and Patrick G. Forrester, an Army lieutenant colonel, as Mission Specialist 1. Daniel T. Barry, who holds a doctorate in electrical engineering/computer science and an M.D. degree, is Mission Specialist 2.

The Expedition Three crew includes Commander Frank Culbertson, a retired Navy captain, and Cosmonaut Vladimir Dezhurov, a Russian Air Force lieutenant colonel, Soyuz pilot. Cosmonaut Mikhail Tyurin from RSC Energia will serve as a researcher and flight engineer.

The Expedition Two crew includes Cosmonaut Yuri Usachev, Commander, and Astronauts Jim Voss, a retired Army colonel, and Susan Helms, a USAF colonel. The Expedition Two crew launched on March 8, aboard STS-102. On the ISS, they began the major scientific investigations aboard the U.S. Destiny Laboratory that are the purpose of the orbiting laboratory.



The STS-105 and Expedition Three crews (l to r): Cosmonaut Mikhail Tyurin; Mission Specialist Patrick Forrester; Commander Scott Horowitz; Pilot Rick Sturckow; Mission Specialist Daniel Barry; ISS Commander Frank Culbertson; and Cosmonaut Vladimir Nikolaevich Dezhurov.

STS-104 Returns to KSC

Runway lights cast a rainbow from the colors in the drag chute behind *Atlantis* as it lands at the Shuttle Landing Facility at the Kennedy Space Center on July 24. Main gear touchdown occurred at 11:38:55 p.m. EDT, completing complete a 12-day, 18-hour, 34-minute-long STS-104 mission. This is the 18th nighttime landing for a Space Shuttle, the 13th at Kennedy Space Center. The mission delivered the Joint Airlock Module to the International Space Station, completing the second phase of the assembly of the space station.

NASA AA Honored by Minority Business

NASA's continued support of minority owned businesses earned the Agency's Associate Administrator for Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, Ralph C. Thomas III, the honor as one of "Fifty Influential Minorities in Business."



(l to r) Ralph Thomas receives his award from WRC news anchor Debbi Jarvis at the Minority Business & Professionals Network awards luncheon on June 6.

The award was presented June 6 by the Minority Business & Professionals Network at its third annual awards luncheon in Washington, DC.

In accepting the honor, Thomas said, "This is actually another national recognition of NASA as an agency. I'm flattered to be the person out front, but our success with small minority and women owned business has been a team effort."

Through Thomas' outstanding leadership, he has propelled the Agency

to the highest monetary figures awarded to small and disadvantaged businesses in NASA's history. The total dollars awarded to small businesses increased from \$2.2 billion in fiscal year 1991 to \$3.5 billion in fiscal year 2000. The total dollars allotted to small disadvantaged businesses almost tripled from \$700 million to \$2 billion in the same years. Meanwhile, total contracting dollars to women owned businesses more than tripled from \$156 million to \$543 million.

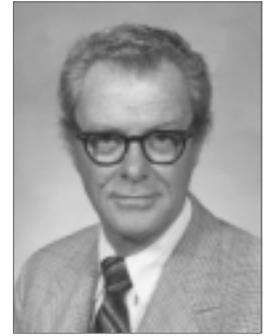
"It is very important that minority men and women who have demonstrated high levels of success in their different business and professional careers be honored in view of the obstacles and hardships that they have overcome," said Debra Williams, Executive Director of the Minority Business & Professionals Network.

Thomas and the other honorees were selected by a special panel of judges from a national poll of nominees prominent in business for their excellence in their field and their undaunted efforts in advancing small and disadvantaged businesses.

Obituary

John F. Yardley

John F. Yardley, a leading figure in the early days of human space flight and the Space Shuttle program, died on June 26. He was 76.



"John Yardley was as responsible as any individual for getting the Space Shuttle

program off the ground. He made STS-1 happen," said Administrator Daniel Goldin. "...Two decades later, John's legacy lives on with each successful Space Shuttle mission."

After 3 years in the Navy during World War II, Yardley began his aerospace career at McDonnell Douglas in 1946. While there, he worked on cutting-edge human space flight projects, leading the design team for the Mercury spacecraft, and serving as Launch Operations Manager for the Mercury and Gemini spacecraft and later as the technical director for the Gemini Program. NASA awarded Yardley its Public Service Medal for his outstanding contributions to the Mercury and Gemini Programs in 1963 and 1966.

"In those days, we were constantly making choices, and people's lives and the programs depended on them," said Dr. Christopher C. Kraft Jr., a NASA Flight Director on the Mercury and Gemini Programs and former Director of Johnson Space Center. "He (Yardley) was one of two outstanding program managers in the early days of human space flight and one of my greatest associates."

Yardley served as vice president and general manager of McDonnell Douglas Astronautics' Eastern Division before joining NASA in 1974.

At NASA, Yardley served as Associate Administrator for Manned Space Flight (later renamed Space Transportation Systems) where he led the Apollo-Soyuz Test Project and Spacelab, and was responsible for development and acquisition of the Space Shuttle, launching a new era in human space flight.

"We have lost one of the true giants of this nation's space program," said Astronaut John Young, Associate Director (Technical), Johnson Space Center, and commander of the first Space Shuttle flight.

Yardley returned to private industry in 1981 following the first successful Space Shuttle mission to serve as president of the former McDonnell Douglas Astronautics Co. In 1989, he retired in St. Louis.

NASA Invention of the Year Awards

Teams from the Kennedy Space Center and the Goddard Space Flight Center received top honors from Administrator Daniel Goldin at NASA's Invention of the Year Awards for 2000 on May 4, at NASA Headquarters.

NASA's Commercial Invention of the Year Award was presented to a team from the Kennedy Space Center who developed a process to convert the hazardous waste to a helpful fertilizer. The invention was developed by NASA's Dr. Clyde Parrish, Dr. Dale Lueck, and Andrew Kelly and Dynacs Engineering's Paul Gamble. Together, they developed the new process in response to an Agency request to reduce the



Commercial Invention of the Year winners (l to r): Paul Gamble, Dynacs Engineering; Andrew Kelly, Dr. Clyde Parrish, Dr. Dale Lueck, of KSC; and Goldin.

hazardous waste stream captured in a scrubber when a toxic oxidizer is transferred back and forth from storage tanks into the Space Shuttle's Orbital Maneuvering Subsystem (OMS) and Reaction Control System (RCS) pods. The process was tested and is being implemented at Kennedy, where it is being used on orange groves. The technology was submitted as NASA's nominee for the Intellectual Property Owners Inc. Invention of the Year award, held in cooperation with the United States Patent and Trademark Office

The invention has been licensed to Phoenix Systems International, Inc., of McDonald, Ohio. The U.S. Air Force also has expressed interest in the technology for launch facilities at Cape Canaveral Air Force Station and Vandenberg Air Force Base.

The Optical Fiber Cable Chemical Stripping Fixture invented by John Kolasinski and Alexander Coleman from Goddard was selected as the winner of the NASA Government Invention of the Year for 2000.

The invention is used to remove coatings surrounding tiny, as small as 125 microns, optical fibers. Fiber coatings, such as acrylate and polyimide, surround the glass fibers similar to the way insulation covers a copper wire. The device prepares optical fibers for termination to a connector by controlling the removal of the coating. The fixture also provides control over the stripping length.

The fixture has been used successfully on a number of NASA projects including the X-Ray Timing Explorer (XTE), the Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission, the Microwave Anisotropy Probe, Earth Observing-1 and the Hubble Space Telescope's solid state recorder.

Kolasinski holds two NASA patents for fiber optics fabrication devices, four pending patent applications, and several new technology disclosures. Coleman holds two patents for fiber optics fabrication devices.

The RIFOCS Corp. in Camarillo, California, has already purchased the license from NASA to use this device in their in-house programs. Other companies also are looking at obtaining a license.



NASA Government Invention of the Year winners (l to r) Alexander Coleman and John Kolasinski of GSFC, with Goldin.

Goodbye to All That

by Lisa Jirousek

Richard Jirousek

Dick Jirousek, Office of Management Systems, retired in June after 35 years with the Agency. Dick

began his NASA career as a mechanical engineer at Lewis Research Center (now Glenn Research Center) in

1966. He says he knew that joining NASA was a good career move when he met his bride-to-be, Marilyn Mateyka, early on at a Lewis picnic.

In 1978, Dick transferred to Headquarters; he started out in Facilities Engineering, first under Bob Curtin and later under Bill McGarvey. In 1980, he transferred to Space Tracking and Data Systems, which became Office of Space Communications (Code O). There he managed the construction, environmental, and safety programs for the tracking networks. Later, he also managed the Spaceflight Tracking and Data Network ground station program supporting the Space Shuttle, the Western Aeronautical Test Range tracking program, and Code O's internal Office Automation program. His work with the tracking stations took him around the world, notably to stations in Australia and Spain.

After Code O disbanded in the mid-1990s, Dick transferred back to Facilities Engineering at the request of Division Director Bill Brubaker. Here, Dick, a Professional Engineer, continued to demonstrate his strong commitment to safety and sound facilities engineering. He became Deputy Director in 1999, and most recently he served as Acting Division Director.

At Headquarters, Dick was known not only as an engineer and manager, but also as the MC of choice for many retirement or other going-away parties, an editor extraordinaire, and an accomplished vegetarian chili chef.

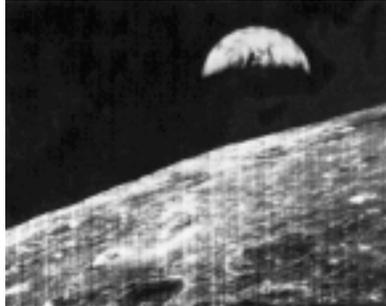
Although Jeff Sutton, Associate Administrator for Management Systems, made numerous creative attempts to entice him to stay, Dick successfully deflected them all and retired on June 30, the same day that his wife retired from Fairfax County Public Schools. Dick and Marilyn now plan to travel extensively in their motor home during their retirement years.



By Jane Odom, Archivist, NASA History Office

Thirty-five years ago in 1966

August 26 – Lunar Orbiter I sent back the first picture of the Earth from the vicinity of the Moon. At a press briefing at Headquarters, officials stated that data accumulated thus far from this mission showed that the Moon was not a perfect sphere but rather had several bulges and depressions of between one-eighth mile and one-half mile. Scientists based this information on an assumption that the Moon's density was uniform.



Thirty years ago in 1971

August 8 – A crowd of 3,500 greeted Apollo 15 astronauts David R. Scott, James B. Irwin, and Alfred M. Worden in Hawaii during a brief stopover en route to Ellington Air Force Base in Texas. Lasting from July 26 until August 7, the mission “gathered more scientific information about the Moon than all the manned and unmanned spacecraft that had flown before them,” according to the *Washington Post*. Upon the astronauts arrival in Texas, a crowd of 2,500 greeted them there waving banners and flags while the band played “Fly Me to the Moon.” Scott, Irwin, and Worden were the first to return from the Moon without being required to go through quarantine.



Fifteen years ago in 1986

August 29 – Using technology developed by NASA during the Apollo Moon landings, the Johnson Engineering Corporation, of Boulder, Colorado, developed a joystick type system called UNISTICK for use by the handicapped in automobiles. The system, inspired by the Lunar Rover vehicle driven by astronauts on the Moon, allowed a disabled person to safely operate a vehicle on the open road, enabling the driver to perform steering, acceleration, braking, and other functions using only one hand. In tests, two drivers using only one hand for operation, traveled more than 3,300 miles in a van equipped with the control system.

NASA-NAFEO Helping Our Future Leaders Excel

As the result of last year's successful partnership with NASA and The National Association for Equal Opportunity (NAFEO), the NASA-NAFEO internship program placed ten interns in summer assignments in Headquarters offices. The interns, whose educational interests range from engineering to mass communication, began their 9-week assignments on June 11 and will complete the program on August 10.

This year's NASA-NAFEO interns assigned to Headquarters include: Rhonda Butts, Wilberforce University, Code Z; RoJae Charity, Florida A&M University, Code J; Office of ISO 9001 Program; Ye Peter Chen, University of Virginia, Code U; Tiese Crawford, Cheyney University of Pennsylvania, Code I; Kirk Hourdajian, Columbia University, Code Q; James Keeton, Albany State Univ. (GA), Code R; Sheena Leacraft, Fayetteville State University, Code M; Daryl Lewis, Morgan State University, Code Y; Sabrina Robinson, Elizabeth City State University, Code FT; and Yvonne Ribeiro-Yemofio, Elizabeth City State University, Code PM.

The purpose of the NASA-NAFEO internship, administered at NASA by the Office of Equal Opportunity Programs, headed by George E. Reese, Associate Administrator, is to provide students with the best hands-on experience in a Federal agency, while familiarizing them with the Washington, DC, area. This program is intended to encourage exceptional college students to both pursue and earn graduate degrees and to enhance their interest in careers at NASA Headquarters by exposing them to its professional resources and facilities.



The 2001 interns with program managers Lynda Sampson and Merv Jones, Office of Equal Opportunity Programs. Front (l to r): Sampson; Rhonda Butts;

RoJae Charity; Yvonne Ribeiro-Yemofio; Sabrina Robinson; and Jones. Back: James Keeton; Kirk Hourdajian; Sheena Leacraft; Tiese Crawford; and Ye Peter Chen. Daryl Lewis not pictured.

Managing Your Career

Memory- A Valuable Asset

In her book, *Memory Skills in Business*, Madelyn Burley-Allen writes that in ancient times memory was extremely important because there was no written language. Even though we possess a written language in this day and age, a good memory system is no less important. Today, for us to be most effective in our jobs, we must possess an efficient memory.

During the course of our busy workdays, we are in countless situations where our memories are put to the test. For instance, in meetings, training or other learning environments, project discussions, and one-on-one exchanges with our supervisors, coworkers, or clients, we need immediate mental recall of facts and figures. We almost need to resemble “walking computers.” Afterwards, we will also need to accurately remember information discussed and be able to recall it during the weeks and months ahead.

Accurately recalling information is essential if we want to establish and maintain our professional image, and at the same time perform at our full productivity level. Good memory is not only an asset to us, but also to the organization in which we serve. An extra bonus of having a good memory is that it will lead to increased job satisfaction, because it feels good to be able to recall what transpired at important meetings or discussions.

Improving our memories can have many positive results. As we communicate with others, we can avoid misunderstandings and errors by more accurately retrieving facts—which, in turn, leads to better decision-making.

What is memory? In humans, memory is an information processing system consisting of three functions: sensory registers, short-term memory, and long-term memory. Sensory registers accept information from our sensory organs and hold it for a few seconds. Information received by the sensory registers is first processed into short-term memory, and then is either sent to long-term memory or forgotten.

The human brain has an unlimited capacity for retaining information; however, what is remembered, and how much of it can be recalled is determined by how we store and process the information. In her book,

Madelyn Burley-Allen presents techniques, strategies, and exercises designed to help us maintain more information in our short- and long-term memories. Here are a few of the techniques she suggests:

- **Interest** – It is much easier to remember things that interest us. If the topic being discussed is downright boring, one has to find a reason to be interested in order to remember it. Inattention due to a lack of interest or poor concentration will impede memory.

- **Selection** – By selecting the most important points of a presentation, issue, or meeting, one can enhance recall. Rather than trying to remember details, we should concentrate on the main facts and ideas.

- **Intention to Remember** – The more we tell ourselves that we can and will remember, the easier it will be to do so. Thus maintaining a positive mind-set and visualizing ourselves remembering, we can improve memory.

- **Organization** – By classifying items into logical groupings, we will remember them much better. The human mind has an innate tendency toward organization, making associations based on similarities and differences to what one already knows, and classifying them into logical groupings. When we visualize what we want to remember by organizing it, we help prepare the information for long-term memory.

One can also improve memory by performing memory exercises. For example, on a daily basis, while passing through a room, make note of what is around you. After leaving the area, try to recall as many things as possible. Repeat the exercise every day for a week and note the results.

Another exercise is to commit to memory various lists and make groupings of the information for future recall. Insure that items in each group complement each other and are different from items in other groups. Once mastered, one can link each group with other groups.

You can also memorize the names and phone numbers of customers, clients, or coworkers, increasing the number each day. One technique for doing this is to transpose each digit in the number into a predetermined letter or sound, and then use those letters to form nonsense words or phrases by inserting vowels between the letters.

Borrow the book *Memory Skills in Business. Basic Techniques for Memory Improvement. A Guide to Personal Productivity*, by Madelyn Burley-Allen to learn more techniques and exercises from the Career Management Office Library. For details, call Elizabeth Piper, 358-0565.



MASSAGE THERAPY

Neck and shoulders sore from cradling the phone and working on a computer? Sign up for massage therapy on Wednesdays, 11:30 a.m.-1:30 p.m.; \$25 for 30 minutes or \$15 for 15 minutes. Register in the Exchange Store. For details, contact Debbie Randall, 358-1173.

FALL GOLF OUTING

The outing is scheduled Friday, September 21, with a 9 a.m. check in and 9:30 a.m. shotgun start at the Andrews AFB, East Golf Course. The fee is \$60 per player (includes green fee, cart, lunch, beverages, and prizes). Registration and payments are due Monday, September 17, COB. For details and to register, see www.hq.nasa.gov/exchange/activity.html#GOLF or contact Ed Hurley, 358-0698, or Ron Hoffman, 358-1596.

EYEGLASS, CELL PHONES, AND OTHER DONATIONS

Drop off donations of eyeglasses for the Lions club and toiletries and cell phones for women's shelters. A donation basket is in the Exchange Store. For details, contact Debbie Randall, 358-1173.

NASA 6th Annual Caravan of Corvettes at Carlisle

A number of NASA Corvettes are set to caravan to "Corvettes at Carlisle" in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, on Saturday morning, August 25. The group will meet at a location off Route 270. Then the caravan will stop at the Cozy Inn in Thurmont, Maryland, for a breakfast buffet at 8 a.m.

The show will have: 53-'03 Corvettes on display, Corvettes for sale/auctions, parts, manuals, tools, toys, etc., seminars, and much more.

For additional information, contact Pete Rutledge, 358-0579, or Margie Team, 358-0343.



HQ Bulletin

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NASA GRIN Data Base



The History

Office is pleased

to announce the availability of a new on-line data base of historic NASA images. The GRIN (Great Images in NASA) data base is now on-line at grin.hq.nasa.gov on the Web. This data base contains over 1,000 images, both heavily requested and less familiar, and is searchable by keyword, subject, field center, and other fields. The images are available in four formats: thumbnail, small, medium, and large, suitable for everything from quick visual reference to 300 dpi high-resolution images suitable for publishing. All the images are available electronically without charge, although please remember that some larger images may take a bit of time to download.

To get started, read the information at grin.hq.nasa.gov/howtouse.html on the Web. There are plans to add images and adapt the system slightly in the future, but errors or other suggested images should be sent to histinfo@hq.nasa.gov

HQ Bulletin Submission Deadline

Articles must be submitted by close of business Tuesday, August 14 to be considered for the September 4 edition of the *HQ Bulletin*. For the publication schedule, see www.hq.nasa.gov/hq/infocom/bullsched.htm

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